SINGAPORE

COUNTRY PROFILE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21:
REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992**

**Information Provided by the Government of Singapore to the
United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
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United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
Division for Sustainable Development
The Information contained in this Country Profile is also available on the World Wide Web, as follows:
http://www.un.org/dpcsd/earthsummit

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SINGAPORE

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Note from the Secretariat: An effort has been made to present all country profiles within a common format, with an equal number of pages. However, where Governments have not provided information for the tables appended to Chapters 4 and 17, those tables have been omitted entirely in order to reduce the overall length of the profile and save paper. Consequently, there may be some minor inconsistencies among the formats of the different country profiles.

All statistics are rendered as provided by the respective Governments.

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ACRONYMS

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ELCI	Environmental Liaison Centre International
EMINWA	environmentally sound management of inland water
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GEMS/WATER	Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in Marine Environment (UNESCO)
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GSP	generalized system of preferences
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP-WASAD	International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBSRAM	International Board of Soil Resources and Management
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEEA	Integrated environmental and economic accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU)
IGBP/START	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INFOTERRA	International Environment Information system (UNEP)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	integrated pest management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITC	International Tin Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGRFA	plant genetic resources for agriculture
PIC	prior informed consent procedure
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
SARD	sustainable agriculture and rural development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme (WMO/UNEP/ICSU/UNESCO)
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

OVERVIEW

(You may wish to use pages v and vi to briefly present your national position five years after UNCED)

The protection of the environment has always been an important concern in the development of Singapore. In the early years of Singapore's development, the main tasks in environmental protection were on institution building, setting up the basic infrastructure, legal framework and management system for public health and environmental protection. These were achieved by the end of the 1980s and Singapore was able to enjoy a clean and healthy environment.

It had become evident in the late eighties that it would be difficult to maintain a clean and healthy environment through further investment in environmental infrastructure and tighter legislation alone. In the coming years, the pressures of a growing population with increasingly high expectations will put greater stress on limited resources.

In the eighties, global environmental issues, such as protection of the ozone layer, global warming, preservation of biodiversity and endangered species and pollution of the sea began to take on a higher prominence. Commitments under international conventions and protocols were beginning to have an impact on our businesses and industries. It was clear that a new approach was needed for us to keep to the path of sustainable development. A major review of policy was carried out at the end of the eighties and the result was the Singapore Green Plan.

THE SINGAPORE GREEN PLAN

The Singapore Green Plan (SGP) is the environmental master plan to take Singapore into the twenty-first century. It describes what the government has done and maps out the policies and strategies the government would implement to transform Singapore into a model Green City. The SGP vision is Singapore as a city with a high standard of public health and a quality environment conducive to gracious living, with a population that cares for the local as well as the global environment. Under the SGP, investment in environmental infrastructure wil continue. An anticipated $3 billion will be spent on infrastructural programmes such as upgrading of sewage treatment works, a new offshore landfill facility, a new refuse incineration plant and improvements to water bodies over the years to 2000.

New strategic directions in environmental education, resource conservation, promotion of clean technologies, nature conservation, noise management and promotion of environmental technologies have been mapped out in the SGP. These new directions are multi-dimensional. By October 1993, a total of 133 specific action programmes have been formulated with inputs from government ministries, statutory boards and private organisations.

THE ACTION PROGRAMMES

Implementation of the SGP action programmes by the various lead agencies began in Nov 1993. The lead agencies include both government and non-government bodies.

An inter-ministerial Steering Committee on the SGP has been formed to oversee and guide the implementation of the action programmes. The Steering Committee is chaired by Permanent Secretary (Environment) and has representatives from the main government bodies that are involved in the implementation. The ministry has also formed six Working Committees to coordinate and track the implementation of the action programmes. The Chairmen of the Working Committees report to the Steering Committee.

INDUSTRY RESPONSE

Increasingly, industry has been taking a more proactive role to protect the environment in the conduct of their business in response to growing concerns with the impacts their activities could cause. Various industry committees and groupings on the environment have been formed to promote environmentally friendly practice among businesses. The publication of international environmental standards by ISO is a further impetus for industry to move in this direction. The government has also been actively encouraging industry to adopt the international standard on environmental management and has provided financial assistance schemes to help the smaller firms.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

Heightened awareness among the community has led to greater involvement across a wide sector of the community from primary schools to residents' associations and the general public. This has led to numerous environmental activities being held and higher expectations of a good living environment.

UNCSD - NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF AGENDA 21 ACTIONS
(Fact Sheet)

SINGAPORE

1. Key National Sustainable Development Coordination Mechanism(s)/Council(s).
National Council on the Environment

Contact point (Name, Title, Office): Ms. Kirtida Mekani, Executive Director

Telephone: (65) 731-9862 **Fax:** (65) 235-6601 **e-mail:**

Mailing address: Environment Building, 11th Floor
40 Scotts Road
Singapore 0922

2. Membership/Composition/Chairperson: Patron-in-Chief: Mr. Mah Bow Tan, Minister for the Environment; Board of Directors: Chairman: Mr. Ho Kwon-Ping, President, Wah-Chung International Corporation Pte. Ltd.; Vice Chairman: Mr. Chng Hee Kok, Chairman, United Paper Industries.
2a. List of ministries and agencies involved: Dr. Tan Wee Kiat, Executive Director, National Parks Board; Mr. John Yip Soon Kwong, Director of Education, Ministry of Education; Mr. Tan Guong Ching, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment; Mr. Daniel Wang Nan Chee, Commissioner of Public Health, Ministry of Environment; Mr. Chan Kwong Lok, Director, Resource Planning, Ministry of Defence; Executive Director: Ms. Kirtida Medai, National Council on the Environment.
2b. Names of para-statal bodies and institutions involved, as well as participation of academic and private sectors:
Mr. Richard E. Hale, Chief Executive Officer, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.; Prof. Leo Tan Wee Hin, Director, National Institute of Education and Dean, School of Science; Assoc. Prof. Chou Loke Ming, Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore; Mrs. Cynthia Wee-Hoefer, Member, Nature Society Singapore;
2c. Names of non-governmental organizations:
Prof. Wee Yeow Chin, Department of Botany, National Univeristy of Singapore (President, Nature Society); Dr. Ahmad Mattar, Executive Chairman, Mabetex Enviro-World Pte. Ltd.; Mrs. Fatima Villanueva-Traazil, General Manager, Mount Carmal Enterprise (1992 Greenleaf Award Winner); Mr. Edwin Khew, Managing Director, Environmental Engineering Services Pte. Ltd.

3. Mandate role of above mechanism/council: To educate, inspire, and assist individuals, business organizations, and environmental groups to care for and protect the environment; to promote greater public awareness and interest in environmental issues; to seek public cooperation in protecting and improving the environment; and to involve business leaders in a pro-active process of environmental management.
4. If available, attach a diagram (organization chart) showing national coordination structure and linkages between ministries:

Submitted by
(Name): **Signature:**

Title: **Date:** April 1995

Ministry/Office:

Telephone: **Fax:** **e-mail:**

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AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 2: **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES (with special emphasis on TRADE)**

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT:	

Cross-Sectoral Issues
1. Decision-Making Structure:
2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:
3. Major Groups:
4. Finance:
5. Regional/International Cooperation:

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS					

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: • Focus of national strategy • Highlight activities aimed at the poor and linkages to the environment	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**
NB: Developed countries, where domestic poverty alleviation is not a major concern may wish to briefly describe their position regarding global poverty alleviation.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	Latest 199_	
Unemployment (%)					
Population living in absolute poverty					
Public spending on social sector %					
Other data					

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

- **National policy objectives/focus**

To promote green consumerism, the Ministry of the Environment introduced the Singapore Green Labelling Scheme in May 1992. The scheme applies to most products, excepts foods, drinks and pharmaceuticals. It does not apply to services and processes. To date, there are 545 products that have been awarded the Singapore GreenLabel. The scheme helps consumers to identify environmentally friendly products and enable consumers to exercise their choice more objectively so as to influence producers and suppliers to take into account the protection of the environment when producing goods.

The government has also worked closely with the retail sector to promote minimal packaging for consumer products and introduce programmes to educate consumers to be less wasteful in their consumption patterns.

- **National targets**

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The Waste Minimisation Unit of the Ministry of the Environment administers the GreenLabel Scheme. It decides on the product categories and solicits suggestions from industries and the public. In addition, it processes and approves applications for the GreenLabel. An Advisory Committee comprising representatives from private sectr organisations, academic institutions and government agencies sets the criteria to grant the right for a product to display the GreenLabel.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:

3. Major Groups: The Consumers Association of Singapore is the main consumers grouping that aims to look after the interests of consumers. The Singapore Environment Council acts as an umbrella organisation for environmental NGOs in Singapore and seeks to promote environmentally responsible behaviour among the population.

4. Finance:

5. Regional/International Cooperation:

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	Latest 199_	
GDP per capita (current US$)	7.128	13,683	17,633	28,449	
Real GDP growth (%)					
Annual energy consumption per capita (Kg. of oil equivalent per capita)					
Motor vehicles in use per 1000 inhabitants	196	200	198	215	
Other data					

SINGAPORE

Government policies affecting consumption and production.

1. **Goals and Agents (Stakeholders)**

Indicate with a (✓) those agents which your Governments policies are meant most to influence.

Agents / Goals	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	Households	Civil society
Material efficiency					
Energy efficiency:					
Transport					
Housing					
Other					
Waste:					
Reduce					
Reuse					
Recycle					

Comments:

2. Means & Measures and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with an (R) those agents who assume primary responsibility for any of the policy measures indicated; indicate with an (I) the agents for which the impact is expected to be especially significant.

Means & Measures / Agents	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	House-holds	Civil Society
Improving understanding and analysis					
Information and education (e.g., radio/TV/press)					
Research					
Evaluating environmental claims					
Form partnerships					
Applying tools for modifying behaviour					
Community based strategies					
Social incentives/disincentives (e.g., ecolabelling)					
Regulatory instruments					
Economic incentives/disincentives					
Voluntary agreements of producer responsibility for aspects of product life cycle					
Provision of enabling facilities and infrastructure (e.g., transportation alternatives, recycling)					
Procurement policy					
Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing performance					
Action campaign					
Other (specify)					

Comments:

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:				
STATUS REPORT:				
☑ Check the appropriate boxes below:				
• Governments view on population growth	☐ Too high	☐ Too low	☐ Satisfactory	
• Governments view on fertility level	☐ Too high	☐ Too low	☐ Satisfactory	
	To lower the rate	**To maintain status quo**	**To raise the rate**	
• Governments intervention on population growth	☐	☐	☐	
• Governments view on intervention on fertility level	☐	☐	☐	

Cross-Sectoral Issues	
1. Decision-Making Structure:	
2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:	
3. Major Groups:	
4. Finance:	
5. Regional/International Cooperation:	

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1990	**1993**	**Latest 199_**	
Population (Thousands) mid-year estimates				
Annual rate of increase (1990-1993)				
Surface area (Km^2)				
Population density (people/Km^2)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT:	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199_	
Life expectancy at birth Male Female				
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)				
Access to safe drinking water (% of population)				
Access to sanitation services (% of population)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: Environmental protection controls have been factored into land use planning to ensure that developments are properly sited and are compatible with surrounding land uses. The Ministry of the Environment is consulted by the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA), the planning and development control authority in Singapore, on all new developments. After a planning development has been granted planning approval, a developer can proceed to submit building plans to the Building Control Division (BCD) of the Ministry of National Development for approval to proceed with the construction work. The developer is required to submit a set of these building plans to the Ministry of the Environment for clearance on technical requirements on environmental health, drainage, sewerage, air and water pollution control, and hazardous and toxic wastes.

To promote energy conservation in buildings, the building control regulations require that the envelope of all commercial buildings that are air-conditioned must be designed with an overall thermal transfer value not exceeding a prescribed value. The value takes into account the heat gained through the external walls and windows of buildings. In addition, there are tax incentive schemes to encourage owners of trade, commercial and industrial buildings to use energy-efficient equipment and technology and highly efficient pollution control equipment.

A key strategy to integrate environment and development in decision-making is to incorporate the planning and construction of environmental infrastructure in development projects. With this strategy, practically all the population is served by sewers and the sewage treated before discharge into the seas. Refuse is collected daily and disposed of by incineration or sanitary landfill.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of National Development and the Urban Redevelopment Authority are the bodies that are primarily concerned with developments.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1995	
Urban population in % of total population			
Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)			
Largest city population (in % of total population)			
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING
(See pages vii and viii at the beginning of the profile)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: The protection of the environment has always been an important concern in the development of Singapore. In the early years of Singapore's development, the main tasks in environmental protection were on institution building, setting up the basic infrastructure, legal framework and management system for public health and environmental protection. These were achieved by the end of the 1980s and Singapore was able to enjoy a clean and healthy environment.

It had become evident in the late eighties that it would be difficult to maintain a clean and healthy environment through further investment in environmental infrastructure and tighter legislation alone. In the coming years, the pressures of a growing population with increasingly high expectations will put greater stress on limited resources.

In the eighties, global environmental issues, such as protection of the ozone layer, global warming, preservation of biodiversity and endangered species and pollution of the sea began to take on a higher prominence. Commitments under international conventions and protocols were beginning to have an impact on our businesses and industries. It was clear that a new approach was needed for us to keep to the path of sustainable development. A major review of policy was carried out at the end of the eighties and the result was the Singapore Green Plan.

The Singapore Green Plan (SGP) is the environmental master plan to take Singapore into the twenty-first century. It describes what the government has done and maps out the policies and strategies the government would implement to transform Singapore into a model Green City. The SGP vision is Singapore as a city with a high standard of public health and a quality environment conducive to gracious living, with a population that cares for the local as well as the global environment. Under the SGP, investment in environmental infrastructure wil continue. An anticipated $3 billion will be spent on infrastructural programmes such as upgrading of sewage treatment works, a new offshore landfill facility, a new refuse incineration plant and improvements to water bodies over the years to 2000.

New strategic directions in environmental education, resource conservation, promotion of clean technologies, nature conservation, noise management and promotion of environmental technologies have been mapped out in the SGP. These new directions are multi-dimensional. By October 1993, a total of 133 specific action programmes have been formulated with inputs from government ministries, statutory boards and private organisations.

Implementation of the SGP action programmes by the various lead agencies began in Nov 1993. The lead agencies include both government and non-government bodies. An inter-ministerial Steering Committee on the SGP has been formed to oversee and guide the implementation of the action programmes. The Steering Committee is chaired by Permanent Secretary (Environment) and has representatives from the main government bodies that are involved in the implementation. The ministry has also formed six Working Committees to coordinate and track the implementation of the action programmes. The Chairmen of the Working Committees report to the Steering Committee.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure (please also refer to the fact sheet):**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:** The SGP is being implemented by various lead agencies, including both government and non-government bodies. In addition, industry has increasingly been taking a more proactive role to protect the environment in the conduct of their business in response to growing concerns with the impacts their activities could cause. Various industry committees and groupings on the environment have been formed to promote environmentally friendly practice among businesses. The publication of international environmental standards by ISO is a further impetus for industry to move in this direction. The government has also been actively encouraging industry to adopt the international standard on environmental management and has provided financial assistance schemes to help the smaller firms.

Heightened awareness among the community has led to greater involvement across a wide sector of the community from primary schools to residents' associations and the general public. This has led to numerous environmental activities being held and higher expectations of a good living environment.

2

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

Every four years, starting in 1990, the parties shall assess the control measures in the protocol on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information.

Not more than 9 months after the close of a calendar year, each country owes data on annual production, use, destruction, imports and exports of controlled substances (from Annex A and Annex B of the Protocol).

- Montreal Protocol (1987) acceded to on 5 January 1989.
- London Amendment (1990) acceded to on 2 March 1993.
- Copenhagen Amendment (1992) signed in 19--
- The latest report to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat was prepared in 1995.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Parties shall: (a) develop and publish periodic national inventories of anthropogenic emissions; (b) publish, formulate and update national programmes to mitigate climate change by addressing emissions by sources and sinks; (c) promote and cooperate in development of technologies, practices and processes that control or reduce emissions; (d) promote sustainable management and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement as appropriate of sinks and reservoirs, etc.

Developed countries shall develop national policies and take measures (that demonstrate leadership role).

Developed countries to provide financial resources.

Each party shall report: (a) a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions be sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal protocol; (b) a general descriptions of steps taken or envisaged; (c) any other information the party considers relevant. Developed countries must report a detailed description of policies and measures it has adopted. Parties other than developed countries must submit their report within 3 years of accession or upon financial wherewithal. Least developed countries may submit at their discretion.

- UNFCCC was signed on 13 June 1992.
- The latest report to the UNFCCC Secretariat was submitted in 199-.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

Singapore has adopted a multi-pronged approach to reduce and eventually phase out the consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The Ministry of the Environment (ENV), acting as a focal point between government agencies, is responsible for formulating strategies and policies to control the use of ODS in industries.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry, through the Trade Development Board, administers a Tender and Quota Allocation System to cap the consumption of ODS in accordance with guidelines set by the Protocol. The system ensures an equitable distribution of the controlled supply of ODS to registered distributors and end-users.

To keep carbon dioxide emission level as low as possible, action programmes have been formulated to promote energy efficiency and resource conservation. Power generation is from fuel oil and natural gas and accounts for about half of the carbon dioxide emission. To improve efficiency, combined-cycle technology is being introduced wherever it is technically feasible to do so. Resource conservation programmes aim to minimise use of energy, water and other raw materials and hence to reduce waste generation.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the protection of the environment.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** Financial and technical assistance schemes have also been made available to help industries switch to non-ODS substitutes or alternatives. The Singapore Productivity and Standards Board (PSB) provides technical consultancy to small and medium enterprises wishing to switch to ozone-friendly processes under the Local Enterprise Technical Assistance Scheme. Companies which require financial assistance can seek grants through the PSB which administers the Local Enterprise Finance Scheme (for concessionary loans) and also approach the Economic Development Board for the Investment Allowance Scheme (tax allowance for approved investment in new equipment).

3. **Major Groups:**
   The government and the private sector have collaborated in various activities under this programme.

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
CO_2 emissions (eq. million tons)				
SO_x "				
NO_x "				
CH_4 "				
Consumption of ozone depleting substances (Tons)				
Expenditure on air pollution abatement in US$ equivalents (million)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT:	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT:	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 199-
Forest Area (Km^2)			
Protected forest area			
Roundwood production (solid volume of roundwood without bark in mill m^3)			
Deforestation rate (Km^2/annum)			
Reforestation rate (Km^2/annum)			
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa

Each party shall file reports on implementation with the Conference of Parties, as often and in the form to be determined. Parties are to report on development of national action programmes. The Conference shall assist affected developing countries to make reports.

- Convention ☐ signed in 19-- ☐ ratified in 19--

- The latest report to the Secretariat of the Convention was prepared in 19--.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199_	
Land affected by desertification (Km^2)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT:	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT:	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1985	1990	Latest 199_	
Agricultural land (Km^2)				
Agricultural land as % of total land area				
Agricultural land per capita				
	1989/90	1992/93	Latest 199_	
Consumption of fertilizers per Km^2 of agricultural land as of 1990				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Convention on Biological Diversity

Parties are to develop national strategies, plans and programmes for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and integrate them into general development plans.
Parties shall identify, monitor and maintain data on components of biodiversity.
Parties shall introduce appropriate procedures requiring EIAs for projects likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity.
Parties shall submit reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the Convention, at intervals to be determined.

- Convention ☐ signed in 19-- ☐ ratified in 19--
- Latest report submitted in 19--.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Parties to take appropriate measures to enforce regulatory provisions and prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. Convention also governs treatment of animals in shipment.
Each party to prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the convention and to prepare: (a) an annual report listing export permits issued and species involved, and (b) a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken.

- Convention signed in 19--.
- Latest report submitted in 19--.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
	1992	Latest 199_	
Protected area as % of total land area			
	1990	Latest 199_	
Number of threatened species			
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT:	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 17: **PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES**

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

☐ Signed in 19-- ☐ Ratified in 19--

See also the attached tables on the next pages.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Catches of marine species (metric tons)				
Population in coastal areas				
Population served by waste water treatment (% of country's total population)				
Discharges of oil into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of phosphate into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of nitrate into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Other data				

Chapter 17 (Oceans) Continued:

Check the boxes in the column below left:
For level of importance use:
*** = very important
** = important
* = not important
N = not relevant

Check the boxes in the column below right:
For level of implementation use:
*** = fully covered
** = well covered - gaps being addressed
* = poorly covered
O = not covered
N = not relevant

TABLE I. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATING MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies.	
	b. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels.	
	c. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management.	
	d. Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including systematic incorporation of results in decision-making.	
	e. Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters.	
	f. Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents.	
	g. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and marine environment are met.	
	h. Conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats.	
	I. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal areas.	
	J. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment.	
	K. Human resource development and training.	
	L. Public education, awareness and information programmes.	
	M. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices.	
	N. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality criteria.	

TABLE II. TECHNOLOGY (MARINE ENVIRONMENT)

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment, as well as to reduce the risk of long-term or irreversible adverse effects upon it.	
	B. Ensure prior assessment of activities that may have significant adverse impacts upon the marine environment.	
	C. Integrate protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development policies.	
	D. Develop economic incentives, where appropriate, to apply clean technologies and other means consistent with the internalization of environmental costs, such as the polluter pays principle, so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment.	
	E. Improve the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in developing countries, so as to contribute to reducing the degradation of the coastal and marine environment.	
	F. Effective monitoring and surveillance within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of fish harvesting and transportation of toxic and other hazardous materials.	

TABLE III. SEWAGE RELATED ISSUES

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Sewage related problems are considered when formulating or reviewing coastal development plans, including human development plans.	
	B. Sewage treatment facilities are built in accordance with national policies.	
	C. Coastal outfalls are located so as to maintain acceptable level of environmental quality and to avoid exposing shell fisheries, water intakes and bathing areas to pathogens.	
	D. The Government promotes primary treatment of municipal sewage discharged to rivers, estuaries and the sea, or other solutions appropriate to specific sites.	
	E. The Government supports the establishment and improvement of local, national, subregional and regional, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharge. Minimum sewage effluent guidelines and water quality criteria are in use.	

TABLE IV. OTHER SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT HAS:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Established or improved upon, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control emissions, including recycling technologies.	
	B. Promoted risk and environmental impact assessments to help ensure an acceptable level of environmental quality.	
	C. Promoted assessment and cooperation at the regional level, where appropriate, with respect to the input of point source pollutants from the marine environment.	
	D. Taken steps to eliminate emissions or discharges of organohalogen compounds from the marine environment.	
	E. Taken steps to eliminate/reduce emissions or discharges or other synthetic organic compounds from the marine environment.	
	F. Promoted controls over anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorous that enter coastal waters where such problems as eutrophication threaten the marine environment or its resources.	
	G. Taken steps to develop and implement environmentally sound land-use techniques and practices to reduce run-off to water courses and estuaries which would cause pollution or degradation of the marine environment.	
	H. Promoted the use of environmentally less harmful pesticides and fertilizers and alternative methods for pest control, and considered the prohibition of those found to be environmentally unsound.	
	I. Adopted new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants which require broad changes in sewage and waste management, agricultural practices, mining, construction and transportation.	
	J. Taken steps to control and prevent coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices.	

TABLE V. ADDRESSING CRITICAL UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAMME AREA THE GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Coordinating national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions.	
	B. Providing improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and for the efficiency of marine operations.	
	C. Adopting special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sea-level rise.	
	D. Participating in coastal vulnerability assessment, modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas.	
	E. Identifying ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas.	
	F. Research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer.	
	G. Carrying out analysis, assessments and systematic observation of the role of oceans as a carbon sink.	

TABLE VI. RATING OF ACTIVITIES IN THE AIR AND MARITIME TRANSPORT SECTORS IN THE SMALL ISLANDS DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

AIR TRANSPORT	RATING	MARITIME TRANSPORT	RATING
1. Frequency (external flights)		1. Frequency (external shipping)	
2. Frequency (in-country flights)		2. Frequency (in-country shipping)	
3. Cooperation at regional level in air transport and civil aviation		3. Cooperation at regional level in shipping	
4. Cooperation at international level		4. Cooperation at international level	
5. Economic viability of national air line		5. Economic viability of national shipping line(s)	
6. Economic viability of regional air line		6. Economic viability of regional shipping line (s)	
7. national level training in skills for air transport sector		7. National level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
8. Access to training in skills for air transport sector within the region		8. Regional level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
9. Access to international training for air transport sector		9. Access to international training for maritime transport sector	
10. Supportive of ICAO			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Clean, potable, piped water that can be drunk straight from the tap is available to practically 100% of the population. The water supply comes from both local sources and neighbouring Johor, Malaysia. Careful and integrated land use planning and a policy that all waste water must be discharged into sewers, have helped to safeguard these water catchments from pollution. Close monitoring of the quality of the waterways and reservoirs is carried out to assess the impact of urbanisation and the effectiveness of water pollution control measures. In addition, daily chemical and bacteriological tests are carried out to ensure that treated water meets the guidelines for drinking water quality set by the World Health Organisation.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The Water Department of the Public Utilities Board is responsible for the production of potable water. The Water Department and the Ministry of the Environment maintain a national network to monitor the quality of water in the water catchments and ensure that the treated water is safe for human consumption.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Water conservation is an important issue and strongly promoted. There are fiscal incentives to promote water conservation in industry and monetary penalities to discourage wasteful use of water.

3. Major Groups:

4. Finance: The capital and recurrent costs of building and operating the water and wastewater treatment plants are financed by the government and recouped from the users following closely the Polluter Pays Principle by way of fees and tariffs.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Singapore and Malaysia have agreed on a joint programme to clean up the Straits of Johor that both countries share.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Fresh water availability (total domestic/external in million m^3)				
Annual withdrawal of freshwater as % of available water				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Ministry of the Environment controls the import, transport, storage and use of hazardous substances under the Poisons Act and the Poisons (Hazardous Substances) Rules. Any person or company planning to engage in such activities needs to obtain a Poisons Licence or Permit from the Ministry. Requirements on packaging, allowable load, route, transportation mode and schedule and emergency response plans are imposed to ensure the safe transportation of hazardous substances.

The chemical industry has responded positively to programmes that promote environmentally sound management of hazardous chemicals and has launched a Responsible Care programme to raise the standard of environmental care in the industry.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the management of hazardous substances.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:

3. Major Groups:

4. Finance:

5. Regional/International Cooperation:
Singapore and malaysia have agreed on a procedure to manage the transportation of hazardous substances across the causeway linking the two countries.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HAZARDOUS WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

Parties shall cooperate to disseminate information on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. Parties shall cooperate to promote environmentally sound low-waste technologies, to transfer technology and cooperate in developing codes of practice. Parties to assist developing countries.

Parties shall immediately inform affected parties as to accidents. Prior to the end of each calendar year, parties shall provide the following information on the preceding calendar year: (a) the authorities handling Convention matters; (b) information regarding the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes; (c) measures adopted to implement convention; (d) available statistics on human health and environmental effects of generation, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes; (e) information on agreements entered into; (f) information on accidents; (g) information on disposal options; and (h) information on development of waste-reduction technologies;

- Basel Convention ratified on 2 January 1996

- The latest information was provided to the Basel Convention Secretariat in 19--.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

The Ministry of the Environment controls the disposal of toxic industrial wastes under the Environmental Public Health (Toxic Industrial Waste) Regulations. A Licence is required before a person or company can collect and dispose of toxic industrial wasts. In 1995, approvals were granted to 100 companies to collect, treat and dispose of toxic industrial wastes. About 64,880 cu m of chemical wastes were collected, of which 80% were treated and recycled and the rest treated and rendered safe for disposal. Hospital wastes are collected separately and disposed of at two dedicated incinerators.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the management of hazardous wastes.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** The policy and approach adopted have helped to minimise the generation of hazardous wastes and promote treatment of these wastes for reuse.

3. **Major Groups:** The private sector plays a major role in the collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous industrial wastes.

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Generation of hazardous waste (t)				
Import of hazardous wastes (t)				
Export of hazardous wastes (t)				
Area of land contaminated by hazardous waste (km^2)				
Expenditure on hazardous waste treatment (US$)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE-RELATED ISSUES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: A comprehensive system of sewers, pumping stations and six centralised sewage treatment works ensure that all wastewater generated by domestic and non-domestic sources are collected and treated before discharge into the sea. In 1995, 430 million cu m of wastewater was collected and treated at the sewage treatment works where secondary treatment was applied to the wastewater. Sludge produced is stabilised in digesters before disposal as a soil conditioner for reclaimed land. Biogas is produced at all the sewage treatment works as a by-product of sludge stabilisation and utilised to generate electricity to operate the works. To promote water conservation, the treated effluent from the sewage treatment works is used for non-potable purposes such as engine cooling, watering of golf courses and for industrial purposes after tertiary treatment to improve the quality of water and disinfection.

About 2.68 million tonnes of solid waste were collected in 1995, half of which was from domestic and commercial sources, and the other half from industrial sources. About 70% of this waste was disposed of at three refuse incineration plants and the rest at a sanitary landfill site. In line with the programme to conserve resources, electricity is generated from the three incineration plants and ferrous metals recovered for recycling.

While it is necessary to continue to plan ahead to ensure adequate disposal facilities for solid wastes, the Ministry of the Environment hopes to slow down the rate of waste generation and has introduced a series of programmes to achieve this. The Ministry works closely with industry, trade associations and business groups to promote and enhance efforts on waste minimisation. Land has also been set aside at disused landfill sites for the setting up of recycling plants.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the management of solid wastes and sewage.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**
The capital investments and recurrent costs of the municipal solid waste disposal facilities and the sewerage system and sewage treatment works are financed by the government and the users. The dedicated incinerators for hospital wastes are built and operated by the private sector on a commercial basis.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Generation of industrial and municipal waste (t)				
Waste disposed(Kg/capita)				
Expenditure on waste collection and treatment (US$)				
Waste recycling rates (%)				
Municipal waste disposal (Kg/capita)				
Waste reduction rates per unit of GDP (t/year)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 22: SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT:	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**

3. **Major Groups:**

4. **Finance:**

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTERS 23-32: MAJOR GROUPS

The role of major groups are also covered under the various chapters of Agenda 21. The following is a summary of main objectives outlined in Agenda 21. Please check the appropriate boxes and describe briefly any important steps or obstacles.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 24: GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT.
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was

☐ signed on _____ Date

☐ ratified on _____ Date

24.b Increasing the proportion of women decision makers.

Percentage of women:	**1992**	**1996**
in government %	____	____
in parliament %	____	____
at local government level %	____	____

24.2.e assessing, reviewing, revising and implementing curricula and other educational material with a view to promoting dissemination of gender-relevant knowledge.

Curricula and educational material

☐ already promote gender relevant knowledge ☐ is being revised ☐ No action yet

24.2.f and 24.2.c formulating and implementing policies, guidelines, strategies and plans for achievement of equality in all aspects of society including issuing a strategy by year 2000 to eliminate obstacles to full participation of women in sustainable development. Policies/strategies etc. have been

☐ drawn up/ completed ☐ are being drawn up ☐ will be in place by 2000 ☐ no plans at present

24.2.d establishing mechanisms by 1995 to assess implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women

☐ Mechanisms are in place ☐ Mechanisms are being developed ☐ No plans at present

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

25.4 establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing A21.

Name relevant youth fora (3-4 most important):

1.
2.
3.
4.

Describe their role in the national process: ☐ Full participants ☐ advisory ☐ Ad hoc

25.6 reducing youth unemployment

Youth unemployment 1992:_____ 1996:_____

25.5 ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.

The goal set in Agenda 21:

☐ has been reached ☐ will be reached by year 2000 ☐ will be reached by year ------ ☐ No goal set yet nationally

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

26.3.a establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities -- through policies and legal instruments:

☐ in place ☐ not in place

26.3.b strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies

☐ indigenous people participate fully in appropriate national processes
☐ indigenous people participate as advisors
☐ not relevant
☐ indigenous people participate on an ad hoc basis
☐ indigenous people do not yet participate

26.3.c involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the national and local level.

☐ indigenous people are fully involved
☐ mechanisms for involvement being discussed
☐ no action yet

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 27: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

27.5 developing mechanisms that allow NGOs to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively.
27.6 reviewing formal procedures and mechanisms to involve NGOs in decision making and implementation.
27.8 promoting and allowing NGOs to participate in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms to review Agenda 21 implementation.

☐ mechanisms exist already
☐ mechanism planned for 199-
☐ NGOs are participating fully
☐ NGO inputs are important
☐ NGOs inputs are adhoc
☐ no significant NGO inputs

27.7 establishing a mutually productive dialogue by 1995 at the national level between NGOs and governments.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21.

28.2.d encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making.

There are at least ------ local agenda 21s. -----% involve representation of women and/or youth

They involve ----% of population

Government support of local agenda 21 initiatives:

☐ supports ☐ plans to support ☐ does not support

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 29: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS.

29.2 full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21.

29.3 a to e (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts.

☐ ILO Conventions have been ratified

☐ will be ratified by year 2000

☐ Workers take full part in National Agenda 21 discussions/implementation

☐ Workers take some part in National Agenda 21 discussions/implementation

☐ Workers do not yet participate in National Agenda 21 discussions/implementation

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

30: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

30.6 increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling, and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.

☐ There are governmental policies encouraging the above objective

☐ There are governmental policies requiring recycling etc.

30.18.a encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.

List any actions taken in this area:

30.18.b increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

☐ Most big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (---------) or ---% of enterprises

☐ Several big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (---------) or ---% of enterprises

☐ A few big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (---------) or ---% of enterprises

☐ Most Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (---------) or ---% of enterprises

☐ Several Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (---------) or ---% of enterprises

☐ A few Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies
Number of enterprises (---------) or ---% of enterprises

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.

31.3.b improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between s&t community and the general public.

- ☐ scientific community has already established ways in which to address the general public and deal with sustainable development
- ☐ there is some effort in this direction
  brief description: _____
- ☐ Not much has changed in this area

31.9 developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.

32.5.c promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

32.5.e developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

32.5.f enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Financial resources and mechanisms are also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national financial policies, domestic and external (including ODA)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT:	
CHANGES IN NATIONAL BUDGET TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:	
NEW ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS:	
ELIMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNFRIENDLY SUBSIDIES:	

ODA policy issues

☐ donor country ☐ Recipient

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS						
	1992	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	
ODA funding provided or received (Total US$million)						
	Average for 92-93		**Average for 94-96**			
Net flow of external capital from all sources as % of GDP						
Other data						

SINGAPORE

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 34: TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building is also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national policies and actions relating to chapter 34.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT ON LINKS BETWEEN NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS/SYSTEMS:	
MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:	

- Describe any work being undertaken at the national or local level regarding efforts to promote clean production processes and/or the concepts of eco-efficiency. These processes may include training, preferential financial arrangements, information dissemination and changes in legal or regulatory frameworks.

- Provide information on the adoption of environmental management systems. National reaction to environmental management system standards such as the ISO 14000 Series and others. Please note efforts made at the national level to promote their adoption and the creation of certification infrastructure in order to facilitate access to these standards to local industry.

- List and describe programs or work under way to facilitate the transfer of ESTs to small and medium sized enterprises. Please note efforts to facilitate access to financial resources and other transfer strategies.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:	
STEPS TAKEN TO ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING, IMPROVE LONG TERM SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT, BUILDING OF CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY:	

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
		Year	
Number of scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in research and experimental development	#	19--	
Total expenditure for research and experimental development (US$eq.)	$	19--	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

a) Reorientation of education towards sustainable development

b) Increasing public awareness

c) Promoting training

ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS:

FINANCING AND COST EVALUATION OF THE LABOUR ACTIVITIES:

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Adult literacy rate (%) Male				
Adult literacy rate (%) Female				
% of primary school children reaching grade 5 (1986-97)				
Mean number of years of schooling				
% of GNP spent on education				
Females per 100 males in secondary school				
Women per 100 men in the labour force				
Other data				

SINGAPORE

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

National capacity building is also covered under sectoral chapters.
Donors: You may wish to describe here how Agenda 21 has influenced your ODA policies in this area.
Developing countries: You may wish to describe any new national mechanisms for capacity building - and any changes in technical cooperation.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY BUILDING:	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Ch. 38: Brief summary of any particular UN System response affecting this country/state:

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Ch. 39: International Legal Instruments are covered under the relevant sectoral chapters. This is a listing of major agreements/conventions (not already covered) entered into and relevant to Agenda 21:	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

This chapter is also covered under sectoral and other chapters of this profile. The matrix below gives an overview of how national authorities rate the available information for decision making.

Rating of available data and information suitable for decision-making

Agenda 21 Chapters		Very good	Good	Some good data but many gaps	Poor	Remarks
2.	International cooperation and trade					
3.	Combating poverty					
4.	Changing consumption patterns					
5.	Demographic dynamics and sustainability					
6.	Human health					
7.	Human settlements					
8.	Integrating E & D in decision-making					
9.	Protection of the atmosphere					
10.	Integrated planning and management of land resources					
11.	Combating deforestation					
12.	Combating desertification and drought					
13.	Sustainable mountain development					
14.	Sustainable agriculture and rural development					
15.	Conservation of biological diversity					
16.	Biotechnology					
17.	Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their living resources					
18.	Freshwater resources					
19.	Toxic chemicals					
20.	Hazardous wastes					
21.	Solid wastes					
22.	Radioactive wastes					
24.	Women in sustainable development					
25.	Children and youth					
26.	Indigenous people					
27.	Non-governmental organizations					
28.	Local authorities					
29.	Workers and trade unions					
30.	Business and industry					
31.	Scientific and technological community					
32.	Farmers					
33.	Financial resources and mechanisms					
34.	Technology, cooperation and capacity-building					
35.	Science for sustainable development					
36.	Education, public awareness and training					
37.	International cooperation for capacity-building					
38.	International institutional arrangements					
39.	International legal instruments					
40.	Information for decision-making					

Additional Comments	

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980	1993	Latest 199-	
Number of telephones in use per 100 inhabitants				
Other data				